	1983 Average	Change From '82	% Change from '82
Population	491,000	-2,000	-0.4
Labor Force	325,000	+13,000	4.2
Employed	287,000	+8,000	2.9
Unemployed	38,000	+5,000	15.2

Despite a small decline in population in 1983 the number of residents working or wishing to work increased significantly. The City's labor force participation rate actually rose from 63.3 percent of the population in 1982 to 66.2 percent in 1983. Thus a reasonably healthy 1983 increase in employment was over powered by the increase in the size of the labor force. The net result was an over the year increase in the number of unemployed on top of a relatively large 1982 pool of unemployed residents.

Industrial Growth in the District of Columbia

The number of jobs in the District of Columbia declined 1.6 percent over the month (December 1983 compared to January 1984), reflecting the seasonal downswing in employment activity associated with the winding down of the holiday shopping season. As expected, the seasonal decline was limited to the private sector, where every industry category experienced declines. The largest relative declines occurred in Wholesale and Retail Trade (6.2 percent); Construction (5.6 percent); and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (5.0 percent). Overall, the number of private sector jobs declined 2.7 percent.

There was no significant change in the number of Government jobs over the month as a slight decline in D.C. Government employment was offset by a slight increase in Federal Government employment.

Over the Year Changes in the District

The number of District jobs increased 0.6 percent over the year (January 1983 compared to January 1984), marking the third consecutive over the year increase in the monthly estimates. More significantly, the slight increase (0.2 percent) in the number of private sector jobs may signal an end to the prolonged downturn (which lasted 12 consecutive months) in private sector employment over the year. Slight increases were registered in all industry categories except Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities; and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.

The number of jobs in the public sector increased for the fourth consecutive month in over the year comparisons --primarily in the Federal sector.

Industrial Growth in the Metropolitan Area

The number of jobs in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area declined 1.8 percent over the month (December 1983 compared to January 1984)--largely the result of a seasonal decline in the private sector (2.2 percent) and a concomitant decline in State and Local Government (2.8 percent). Similar to the case in the District, every private sector industry category experienced net declines except the Manufacturing industry, where a slight increase (0.8 percent) was limited to suburban jurisdictions.

The number of jobs in suburban jurisdictions declined 1.9 percent overall; 2.0 percent in the private sector; and 1.7 percent in Government.

Over the Year Changes in the Area

The number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased 3.1 percent over the year (January 1983 compared to January 1984). Net increases occurred in all industries, ranging from 0.2 percent in Government to 15.0 percent in Construction.

Area private sector gains (4.5 percent) were concentrated in suburban

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	January a/ 1984	December b/ 1983	January 1983	January a/ 1984	December b/ 1983	January 1983
TOTAL	589.1	598.5	585.8	1,645.2	1,675.1	1,596.5
Total Private Sector	330.4	339.7	329.7	1,119.2	1,144.2	1,071.4
Manufacturing	14.3	14.5	14.2	67.9	67.7	62.1
Food & Kindred Products	0.7	0.8	0.8	4.3	4.5	4.4
Printing & Publishing	11.6	11.7	11.4	26.3	26.2	24.7
All Other Manufacturing	2.0	2.0	2.0	37.3	37.0	33.0
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Construction	10.1	10.7	9.4	75.3	79.1	65.5
Transportation, Communication Public Utilities	24.7	26.0	25.5	76.9	79.4	74.0
Interstate Railroads	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.9	3.9	3.9
Other Transportation	4.9 d/	4.7 c/	4.6	32.0 d/	32.8 c/	29.7
Communication & Public Utilities	16.8	18.3	17.9	41.0	42.7	40.4
Trade	57.1	60.9	56.8	315.9	329.1	305.6
Wholesale	9.4	9.7	9.7	60.8	61.7	57.7
Retail	47.7	51.2	47.1	255.1	267.4	247.9
General Merchandise	6.1	6.5	6.0	34.5	38.1	36.9
Food	NA	NA	NA	34.1	34.3	32.2
Automotive	NA	NA	NA	28.1	28.3	26.7
Apparel & Accessories	NA	NA	NA	19.1	21.2	18.4
Eating & Drinking	21.3	23.1	20.8	80.0	83.1	77.4
Other Retail Trade	20.3	21.6	20.3	59.3	62.4	56.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.2	34.4	33.4	93.3	94.8	91.9
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.2	19.4	19.4	19.5
All Other	26.0	27.2	26.2	73.9	75.4	72.4
Services	190.9	193.1	190.3	488.9	493.1	471.4
Hotels & Lodging Places	10.4	10.7	8.8	22.6	23.3	20.4
Personal Services	3.6	3.8	4.0	19.0	19.4	19.1
Business Services	35.1	36.2	34.3	NA	NA	NA
Health Services	29.4	28.7	29.5	NA	NA	NA
Legal Services	18.4	18.4	18.0	NA	NA	NA
Educational Services	33.0	33.2	34.4	NA	NA	NA
Membership Organizations	28.5	28.6	28.5	NA	NA	NA
All Other Services	32.5	33.5	32.8	447.3	450.4	431.9
Government	258.7	258.8	256.1	526.0	530.9	525.1
Federal Government	210.6	210.3	208.1	351.0	350.8	347.6
State & Local Government	NA	NA	NA	175.0	180.1	177.5
D.C. Government	42.9	43.3	42.8	NA	NA	NA
Local Government	5.2	5.2	5.2	NA	NA	NA

a/Preliminary b/ Revised c/ Strike d/ Strike Over
Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

C E S

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

E M P L O Y M E N T

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Is your firm considered when mega-buck decisions are made by national and local governments or large corporations and financial institutions?

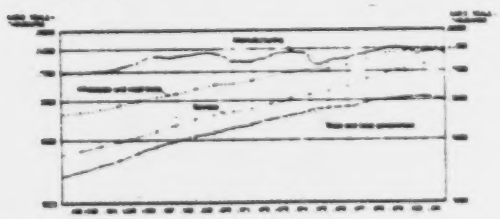
One of the most important national and local economic statistical series is employment by industry. These important data are used by a variety of governmentand private sector decision makers in allocating scarce financial resources. The employment data are derived from aspecial Bureau of Labor Statistics survey commonly called Current Employment Statistics (CES) or simply the 790 survey. The Department of Employment Services cooperates with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in collecting information from District firms, businesses and institutions.

Currently the Department is offering local employers an opportunity to participate. A Bureau study showed that on the average it required only 20 minutes a month to complete the survey. Thus only a very small amount time is required to assure your participation in this important economic series.

If you are interested in participation or would like more information simply call Elsie Taylor (639-1633).

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted)

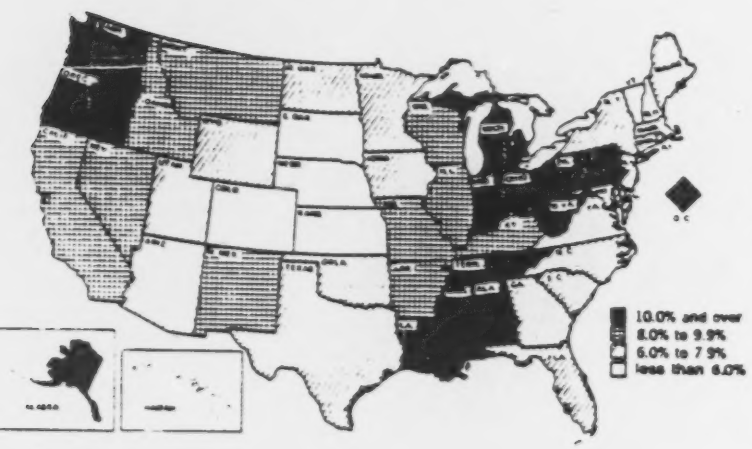


jurisdictions (6.4 percent). Suburban private sector growth was strongest in Construction (16.2 percent); Manufacturing (11.9 percent) and Services (6.0 percent). Public sector employment--down 6.7 percent --declined in State and Local Government for the third consecutive month.

Unemployment Rates in the States, Metropolitan Areas, and Selected Cities

In December 1983, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 231 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 4.8 percent unemployment rate, had the 22nd lowest rate. Only three major areas: Boston (4.7 percent); Dallas - Forth Worth (4.5 percent); and Denver-Boulder (4.5 percent) had lower unemployment rates.

Unemployment Rates by State, December 1983



However, when the District proper with a December preliminary unemployment rate of 10.9 percent was ranked with the 50 states, it had the 5th highest unemployment rate exceeded only by West Virginia (15.7 percent), Alabama (12.3 percent) Michigan (11.9 percent and Oregon (11.2 percent). New Hampshire with 4.4 percent had the lowest rate among the states. Only the District.Alaska, and Oklahoma showed increases when compared to December of the previous year.

Comparing the District with 23 other selected central cities indicates that among these more comparable jurisdictions the District had the 10th highest unemployment rate in December of 1983, at 11.1 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 23 cities was 8.9 percent. Gary, Indiana with a 23.0 percent unemployment rate had the highest rate, while Dallas (5.0 percent) had the lowest. Of these cities, only Washington, D.C. experienced a higher unemployment rate than the same month a year ago.

Unemployment Rates in Selected U.S. Cities

City	December 1982	December 1983
1. Gary, Indiana	27.0	23.0
2. Detroit, Michigan	22.2	15.3
3. Birmingham, Alabama	18.7	14.3
4. Cleveland, Ohio	17.7	14.3
5. Dayton, Ohio	18.0	12.4
6. Cincinnati, Ohio	14.0	11.4
7. District of Columbia	10.8	11.1
8. Newark, New Jersey	15.3	11.0
9. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	11.5	11.0
10. Miami, Florida	13.5	10.6
11. Milwaukee, Wisconsin	14.9	10.6
12. Chicago, Illinois	12.2	9.4
13. Kansas City, Missouri	10.4	9.1
14 Columbus, Ohio	9.9	8.8
15. Houston, Texas	8.7	8.6
16. New Orleans, Louisiana	9.4	8.3
17. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	8.8	8.3
18. Baltimore, Maryland	11.4	8.2
19. Los Angeles, California	11.6	7.9
20. Atlanta, Georgia	9.8	7.9
21. New York, New York	9.1	7.8
22. Salt Lake City, Utah	9.4	7.7
23. Boston, Massachuetts	7.7	6.3
24. Dallas, Texas	6.8	5.0

Cities ranked according to preliminary December 1983 unemployment rate.

Unemployment Insurance Activities

More than 13,000 claimants received $6.9 million in benefits in the regular programs in January. The bulk of that amount ($6.1 million) was paid from the State UI Program. Former Federal employees and Ex-Servicepersons received $.7 and $.2 million in benefits respectively.

The unemployment insurance benefit activity in the regular programs (state, federal, and military) serving the District of Columbia showed a seasonal surge in January

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS
(REGULAR PROGRAMS)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
January 1984

	January 1984	December 1983	January 1983	% Change From December 1983	% Change From January 1983
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	4,492	3,469	5,332	+ 29.5	- 15.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	47,413	37,889	61,213	+ 25.1	- 22.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	43,173	35,141	55,772	+ 22.9	- 22.6
Total Benefits Paid	$6,086,543	$4,952,945	$7,947,479	+ 22.9	- 23.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$140.98	$140.94	$141.86	0.0	- 0.6
Number of First Payments	2,749	1,689	3,125	+ 62.8	- 12.0
Number of Final Payments	1,215	962	722	+ 26.3	+ 68.3
Total Beneficiaries	11,592	10,045	15,849	+ 15.4	- 26.9
Average Weeks of Duration d/	15.7	20.8	17.8	- 11.9	- 27.0
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	300	229	250	+ 31.0	+ 20.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	4,922	4,441	5,912	+ 10.8	- 16.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	4,561	4,096	5,891	+ 11.4	- 22.6
Total Benefits Paid	$729,677	$648,380	$963,172	+ 12.5	- 24.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$159.98	$158.30	$163.50	+ 1.1	- 2.2
Number of First Payments	224	201	219	+ 11.4	+ 2.3
Number of Final Payments	111	114	73	- 2.6	+ 52.1
Total Beneficiaries	1,175	1,151	1,658	+ 2.1	- 29.1
Average Weeks of Duration d/	20.4	20.3	26.9	+ 0.5	- 24.2
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	62	64	90	- 3.1	- 31.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,297	1,209	1,322	+ 7.3	- 1.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	973	863	1,086	+ 12.7	- 10.4
Total Benefits Paid	$151,418	$134,426	$165,366	+ 12.6	- 8.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$155.62	$155.77	$152.27	- 0.1	+ 2.2
Number of First Payments	57	74	88	- 23.0	- 35.2
Number of Final Payments	3	2	5	+ 50.0	- 40.0
Total Beneficiaries	262	262	264	0.0	- 0.8
Average Weeks of Duration d/	17.1	11.7	12.3	+ 46.2	+ 39.0
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	4,854	3,762	5,672	+ 29.0	- 14.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	53,632	43,539	68,447	+ 23.2	- 21.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	48,707	40,100	62,749	+ 21.5	- 22.4
Total Benefits Paid	$6,967,638	$5,735,751	$9,076,017	+ 21.5	- 23.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$143.05	$143.03	$144.64	0.0	- 1.1
Number of First Payments	3,030	1,964	3,432	+ 54.3	- 11.7
Number of Final Payments	1,329	1,078	800	+ 23.3	+ 66.1
Total Beneficiaries	13,029	11,458	17,771	+ 13.7	- 26.7
Average Weeks of Duration d/	16.1	20.4	18.3	- 21.1	- 12.0

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)
b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c/ No joint claims.
d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments, month ended.

1984 from the previous month. Persons receiving payments for the first time increased more than 54 percent, followed by the number of initial claims taken--at 30 percent. On the other hand, the total weeks of unemployment claimed and the number of claimants exhausting benefits (receiving final payments) both declined by 23 percent. The number of weeks actually compensated rose by a little more than 21 percent, as did the amount of benefits paid. Overall, the average weekly benefit remained virtually unchanged.

The State Program is the leader of the three regular programs in size and trend, and thus mirrored total activity. January first payments increased nearly two-thirds from December, and claims taken were also up by one-third.

Weeks compensated and benefits paid rose by the same percentage (+23), since the average weekly benefit payment remained approximately at the same level. For the federal program, initial claims were up by a third, while those of the Ex-Servicepersons program remained almost level. The relative increase in the total benefits paid in these two programs (12.5 and 12.6 percent respectively) was approximately the same.

Compared to last year, most of the activity was down for federal and military programs. The notable exception is that initial claims in the Federal Program showed an increase over January of last year. The majority of the program elements showed over the year declines of 12 to 27 percent.

The January increase in activity is primarily seasonal. There was a surge of claimants--particulary in the State Program--who filed in January because of the change in the base period for determining benefits. With this seasonal surge of initial claimants, and an improved time lapse performance, first payments also increased. The qualifying earnings of the new claimants appeared not to change significantly, since the average weekly benefit payment remained virtually unchanged in January.

Wage Differentials for Office Clerical and Electronic Data Processing Workers Among Metropolitan Areas in 1982

Recently the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) released an index of wages for electronic data processing and office clerical workers in 2,625 standard metropolitan statistical areas in 1982. The index numbers for the District and nine other large areas are summarized below.

Interestingly, the index indicates that the pay of office clerical workers in the Washington Area is slightly higher than for data processing workers. Among the ten major areas the Washington Area ranked among the lowest with the Detroit Area being the highest for both worker groups.

Wage Index of Average Pay of Office Clerical and Electronic Data Processing Workers in Ten Selected Metropolitan Areas - 1982

Area	Office Clerical	Electronic Data Processing
Atlanta	102	107
Baltimore	101	94
Chicago	104	104
Dallas-Ft. Worth	98	99
Detroit	117	115
Houston	110	109
Los Angeles	112	107
New York, NY	101	104
San Francisco, Oakland	113	110
Washington, DC Area	101	99

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.
100=Average pay level of data processing and office clerical workers in 2,625 SMSA's.

Note: The Index is based on average weekly wages. If Index had been based on hourly wages relationship would change. For example the average work week in New York is 36 hours. In the District it was 40, thus on a hourly base the New York Index would be higher than in this Metropolitan area.

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of January 1984 decreased $28.53. The Average Weekly Hours were down 3.4 hours. Hourly Earnings however, showed an increase of 12¢ an hour.

Printing and Publishing had the most significant increase as Average Weekly Earnings went up $9.88. Weekly Hours remained the same as Hourly Earnings increased 27¢ an hour. Overtime was the major factor.

The largest overall decrease occurred in Stone, Clay and Glass Products. Weekly Earnings were down $33.22. Weekly Hours dropped 3.5 hours, with Hourly Earnings showing a 12¢ an hour drop. Shorter work week was the cause of the overall decrease. The shorter work week was in part due to the bad weather in January, as snow and below normal temperatures plagued the area.

The revision of Hours and Earnings data will be completed shortly, so that the January revised data will reflect revision to the 1983 benchmark.

WASHINGTON, D.C. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMER (CIP-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 1.6 percent to 303.4 (1967=100) during the two months ended in January. For the 12-month period ended in January, the CPI-U rose 5.0 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 1.8 percent from November 1983 to January 1984. The January 1984 level of 308.1 (1967=100) was 5.2 percent higher than in January 1983.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
January, 1984

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	January 1984	December 1983	January 1983	January 1984	December 1983	January 1983	January 1984	December 1983	January 1983
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	357.70	386.23	360.61	36.5	39.9	38.2	9.80	9.68	9.44
Durable Goods	291.24	341.43	298.26	37.1	42.1	39.4	7.85	8.11	7.57
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	302.57	335.79	309.25	37.4	40.9	39.8	7/8.09	8.47	7.77
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	266.66	359.13	299.86	34.1	42.4	39.3	7/7.82	8.47	7.63
Non-durable Goods	432.95	434.96	419.23	35.9	37.4	37.1	±12.06	11.63	11.30
Food & Kindred Products	512.72	551.93	446.43	33.1	42.1	34.5	1/15.497/	1/13.11	3/12.94
Printing & Publishing	453.11	443.23	440.37	36.6	36.6	37.8	1/12.38	12.11	3/11.654/

Total Production Workers	January '84	December '83	January '82
	37,200	37,000	29,900

1/ Overtime at Premium Pay
3/ Less Overtime
± Change in Hourly Earnings due to shift Work with Pay Differential
7/ Shorter Work Week

The 1.6 percent advance in the CPI-U from November to January compares with an increase of 0.5 percent for the two months ended in November 1983. Sharp increases in food prices and housing accounted for most of the rise in the two months ended in January. The index for food and beverages rose 2.7 percent. Prices at grocery stores rose 4.2 percent, mainly as a result of price increases for fresh fruits and vegetables, eggs, beef, poultry, fresh milk, and pork. Prices of alcoholic beverages rose 1.1 percent, while prices of food consumed away from home was unchanged.

The housing index rose 2.2 percent, with the shelter component accounting for more than half of that increase. Within the shelter component, renters' costs rose 3.4 percent, and homeowners' costs rose 1.3 percent. Among other housing components, the indexes for fuel oil, house funishings, and utility piped gas rose moderately, while charges for electricity declined.

The transportation index rose 0.2 percent in the two months ended in January. Substantial increases in automobile insurance and financing and small increases in new and used car prices were largely offset by a 1.4 percent drop in gasoline prices. It was the fifth consecutive monthly decline in gasoline prices and they are now 8.0 percent below their peak level of March 1981.

The index for apparel and upkeep rose 0.8 percent, as higher prices for women's clothing and footwear were not fully offset by price decreases for most other apparel items.

Among other categories of consumer spending, costs for medical care services rose 1.5 percent. Costs were also higher for toilet goods and personal care appliances, beauty parlor services, and cigarettes.

LOOKING FOR WELL QUALIFIED WORKERS?

The Job Service has a wide variety of experienced workers ready, able and

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) 1/

Expenditure Category	January 1984	Percent Change Two Months Ago	Year Ago
ALL ITEMS	303.4	+ 1.6	+ 5.0
Food & Beverage	301.5	+ 2.7	+ 3.5
Housing	317.1	+ 2.2	+ 5.2
Apparel & Upkeep	205.2	+ 0.8	+ 3.0
Transportation	299.6	+ 0.2	+ 4.9
Medical Care	396.1	+ 1.4	+ 8.2
Entertainment	233.4	- 0.7	+ 6.3
Other Goods & Services	298.2	+ 1.7	+ 6.7
Special Index: Energy 2/	190.8	- 0.5	+ 2.3

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: Table Prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division

1/ 1967=100, except as noted.

2/ June 1978=100.

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16	Programmers
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40	Medical Records Technicians
19	Medical Laboratory Technicians
30	Dental Assistants

Clerical and Sales Occupations

547	Secretaries
1,594	Clerk-Typists
593	File Clerks
1,512	General Clerks
413	Stock Clerks
715	Cashiers

Craft Workers

91	Automobile Mechanics
12	Diesel Mechanics
12	Bakers
128	Carpenters
56	Cement Masons
49	Electricians
141	Painters

Service Workers

452	Cooks
350	Kitchen Helpers
731	Security Guards

Laborers and Others

596	Construction Workers I
294	Construction Workers II
162	Building Maintenance Workers
27	Auto Body Repairers
201	Heavy Truck Drivers
116	Light Truck Drivers
34	Electronic Assemblers

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The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The following staff members of the Division of Labor Market Information and Research and Analysis have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, James Tyrone Cooper, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington and Sheryl Ragland.

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